

# DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

"HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY."

PER WEEK SIX CENTS.  
SINGLE NUMBER ONE CENT.

MAYSVILLE, FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23, 1881.

Vol. 1. No. 28.

## CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS

—AT—  
**H. G. SMOOT'S.**

Toilet dressing cases, hand mirrors, jewel cases, handkerchief and glove boxes, fancy plush card cases, portemonnaies, writing desks, ammorieres, shopping bags, card receivers, photo albums, autograph albums, silk and linen handkerchiefs, silk cashmere mufflers, dressing combs, lace fichues and collars, papeteries, wall pockets, ink stands, embroidered tidies, and other articles too numerous to mention. Call and examine. No charge.  
d&w 2w Respectfully, H. G. SMOOT.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

## EQUITY GROCERY.

**HEADQUARTERS** for Choice Families' Supplies. Try our \$1 tea the best in the city. Special inducements to cash buyers. Highest cash price paid for fancy butter, fresh eggs, fat poultry, &c.  
Your patronage is respectfully solicited. d16 1m G. W. GEISEL, No. 9 Second street.

### GREAT INDUCEMENTS

in my large stock of Holiday Goods,

**Toys,  
Candies,  
Oysters, etc.**

Call before purchasing elsewhere.  
JOHN WHEELER.

### JOHN BROWN,

Dealer in Staple and Fancy

**Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, etc.**

A full assortment of

**Toys, Fancy Goods, Candies, Nuts, etc., etc.**

Prices low and quality the best. Call and see me.  
JOHN BROWN,  
d142wd Corner Third and Vine Streets.

### Miss LOU. POWLING'S,

Second street opp. Washington Opera House,

### Is the Best Place

To obtain the latest styles of

**Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, French  
Flowers and Millinery Goods**

In general.

**ZEPHYRS in all colors.**

Holiday buyers will find at my establishment many desirable goods suitable for gifts at prices that defy competition. Before buying elsewhere give me a call.

## NOTICE.

THE annual election of Directors of the First National Bank of Maysville, Ky., will be held at its Banking House in the city of Maysville, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1882.  
THOMAS WELLS, Cashier.

D. W. S. Moores, Dentist.

FULL SET OF TEETH \$10.



TEETH drawn by SPRAY. Office old stand, Second street.  
may26-ly.

**F. L. TRAYSER,**

**PIANO MANUFACTURER**

Front St., 4 doors west of Hill House.

Grand, Upright and Square Pianos, also the best make of Organs at lowest manufacturers prices; Tuning and Repairing.  
n17.

## THE DAILY BULLETIN.

Published every afternoon and delivered in this city, the suburbs and Aberdeen by our carriers, at **6 CENTS** a week.

It is welcomed in the households of men of both political parties, for the reason that it is more of a newspaper than a political journal.

Its wide circulation therefore makes it a valuable vehicle for business announcements, which we respectfully invite to our columns.

### Advertising Rates Low.

Liberal discount where advertisers use both the daily and weekly. For rates apply to

**ROSSER & McCARTHY,**

Publishers.

## JOB WORK

Of all kinds neatly, promptly and cheaply done at the office of the **DAILY BULLETIN.**

### Curing of Seed Leaf Tobacco.

The conflicting opinions that exist on the subject of curing tobacco among farmers, says the Miamisburg Bulletin, is evidence that the proper method of curing seed leaf tobacco and the current modes of managing sheds in regard to ventilation while tobacco is being cured, are not generally known. It is not unusual to find tobacco growers of wide experience who virtually disagree with regard to the manner in which a tobacco barn should be ventilated during the progress of curing tobacco.

It is known, however, that in a great measure the quality of cured leaf depends upon the manner in which it is cured; hence the subject is an important one and deserves the closest attention from tobacco growers.

Color is an important element in the quality of tobacco, and it is only by proper curing that good colors can be obtained. The inexorable law of fashion at the present time demands rich dark, colored wrappers for covering fine cigars, and it is important, therefore, to know how to obtain them.

It is the general belief that rapid drying tends to produce light colors, and the reverse dark colors; but it is difficult to so govern the process that the curing shall be slow and gradual and yet escape the dreaded "pole-sweat." This fact may be found to be usually the case by hanging a plant of tobacco in a damp cellar and one of a corresponding size and in a dry loft, where the one will cure very slowly and the other very rapidly.

When the plants have cured the leave, upon examination will show a marked difference, caused by the time required in curing. Our experiments of this kind have resulted in favor of slow curing as in such cases the leaf has been inevitably in color and fine and tough in texture, while very rapid drying make a leaf light, and uneven in color and harsh and brittle.

Undoubted the character of weather while tobacco is growing and curing has much to do with its quality when cured. Experienced tobacco growers have in mind certain seasons when the entire crop of tobacco grown in certain localities cured of bad quality, and they have also known the reverse to be the case.

In other seasons there has been a general complaint of damage to crops from "pole sweat," caused by a term of weather in producing the difficulty.

As it is certain that the weather has very much to do with the quality of curing, artificial means might be invented to regulate the atmosphere so as to avoid the undesirable result now so common. For instance, if it could be found (as it undoubtedly could) that at a certain stage of the thermometer and barometer "pole sweat" in tobacco begins, the difficulty might be easily avoided by providing artificial heat through the curing barn. Or if it could be ascertained that at a certain temperature and stage of the barometer bad colors of leaf were being produced, perhaps by too rapid drying, a means could be adopted to confine the air in the curing barn and so regulate that the difficulty would cease. These are but theories, it is true, but we truly believe that the highest skill in this department of the tobacco business has not as yet been reached. Our growers should aim to improve their crops not only by careful cultivation, but also by proper care in curing. A little inventive genius applied to this part of the work might reveal valuable truths and promote the welfare of growers in general.

### Startling Exposure of Frauds in the Oyster Business—Canned and Bulk Oysters Nearly One-Half River Water.

Pittsburg Chronicle.

Wheat Inspector Lindsey reported at length upon the frauds in the Oyster trade in this city. One barrel of genuine oysters he found were often made to do double duty in the hands of retail dealers, who added thickened water to increase the bulk. Lime was sometimes employed. Oysters were more readily and more fre-

quently adulterated than milk. Water increased the size of oysters, at the same time bleaching them and rendering them unfit for food. If given authority he would proceed to the authentic examination of some specimens of adulterated oysters which he had in his possession. The market was flooded with doctored oysters. Those in cans were as often tampered with as those sold by the bucket or tub. Some cans contained but 16 oysters as he had learned by personal experience, and the rest of the six dozen, which should be found in every can, had probably been divided up in a similar proportion. The motive for the fraud, Mr. Lindsey said, was the small profit on the legitimate oyster trade. Sixty thousand gallons of oysters had been disposed of in the two cities in bulk from August 25 to April 5, 1881; 9,500 gallons had been sold by street peddlers, who had added 75 per cent, or 7,125 gallons of water; 5,800 gallons, with 37½ per cent, or 2,175 gallons of water; had been disposed of by retail dealers.

The other 44,700 gallons had passed through the hands of wholesale dealers, who had added to their profits by using 13 per cent, or 5,354 gallons of water. During the period named, 14,664 gallons of water had been palmed off on the oyster-loving portion of the community at \$1 per gallon. Between the 1st of September and the 30th of November 13,500 gallons of oysters, with 2,375 gallons of water added, were sold in Pittsburg and Alleghany.

### COLORADO RATTLERS.

Interesting Advice to Settlers in the Silver State.

From the Youth's Companion.

The kind found on the Colorado plains is mottled and of a grayish tint—so nearly the color of the cactus and the grass (which never takes on a vivid green) that might pass every one and not see it, did it not sound its warning rattle.

The sound of the rattle reminds me of the angry buzzing of a bee imprisoned in hollyhock flower, only it is not so continuous.

It is not safe in this region to go into a garden and put one's hand carelessly among the plants to gather peas or beans, or to pull potato vines, for under just such plants his snakeship delights to take a nap on sultry days.

The reptile creeps into cellars, under boards, and a general watchfulness is always in order.

The harvesters must keep a sharp lookout for this deadly enemy. When stacks of wheat are removed it is no uncommon thing to find snakes under them, or to hear the sharp, defiant rattle as a bunch of grain is tossed on the load. The feelings of the man upon the rack on which the unwelcome visitor has been landed can be imagined.

If an enemy comes too near, the rattlesnake will sound his rattle and hurry for the nearest prairie dog's hole, unless it is actually molested; then it will fight.

In August the bite of this snake is said to be more poisonous than at any other time of the year. Then they are blinded by the shedding of their skins, and as they cannot see, they strike at every sound they hear. This makes them unusually dangerous.

I have seen the head of a rattlesnake completely severed from its body, repeatedly jumping an inch from the ground, at the same time thrusting its fangs from its widely opened mouth.

By many persons it is thought that there serpents dislike water and are not found in low places. They are more numerous on high dry land, but they are found on river bottoms. For some reason the meadow rattlesnakes are much more pugnacious than the other.

Fred W. Newburg, Assistant Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Public Works was arrested Thursday at Columbus on the charge of forgery. He admitted irregularities to the amount of \$4,000.